

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
85, 86, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 124.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)
MAIL DAY.
Contains: one Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world 31s.
per annum.

No. 17,059.

號八十月正年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918.

巳丁亥年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,567.
Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,487,600
Reserves \$3,871,047
Fire Fund \$1,567,680
Life & Annuity Fund \$1,767,680
Sinking Fund Account \$28,229
\$23,970,567
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity \$1,415,683
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239
Other Receipts \$78,940
\$23,970,567
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY.
LIMITED**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
WEEK END.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Busses and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full, running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
Busses which will be issued until
presented thereto, has been made in Bank
House at by Chinese or Compadore order
arranging them. Note
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.**

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**

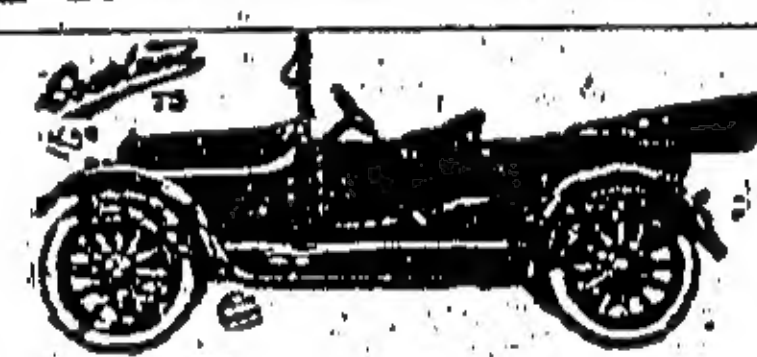
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Massillon,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

SUBSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



DAVISON
MOTOR
CARS

TELEPHONE 482
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAY
5" to 15"

4 STRAND
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913.



**WATSON'S
COLD CURE TABLETS.**

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge," Howley, Blackwater, Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs WATSON sending to her by post
10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible,
as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. —, of the Buffs), who is
at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Cold.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 feet long.

Works Office, 45, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 46.
By post, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Hongkong, April 2, 1918.

WONG TING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
—TELEGRAPHIC AD.—
"TAIKOO DOCK"
—SUTHERLAND & SWIRE—
—TELEPHONE 4712—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT

In Bags of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM**
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$5 per day Max. Telegraphic Address: "Peacocks",
P.O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

From \$15 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE COAL STRINGENCY IN
AMERICA.**

**FUEL ADMINISTRATOR'S DRASTIC
ORDERS.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.
For the purpose of relieving the
coal stringency Mr. Garfield, the
Fuel Administrator, has ordered the
closing down for five days of every
manufacturing plant in the United
States, except those producing food.
It is announced that the Govern-
ment will also close down all manu-
facturing industries, except food
producers, every Monday for ten
weeks. The order applies to all
States east of the Mississippi and
also Minnesota and Louisiana.
Newspapers will be permitted to use
coal for only one edition daily and
offices and buildings may be heated
five days a week, but must close
down on Mondays and holidays.
Mr. Garfield estimates that
30,000,000 tons of coal will be saved
during the ten weeks.

**AN ADVISORY LABOUR COUNCIL
IN AMERICA.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.
President Wilson has virtually
made Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of
Labour, the War Labour Administra-
tor and has authorized the creation
of an advisory Labour Council.
It is expected that the unification
of Labour and Capital will thus be
achieved.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR IN
CANADA.**

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.
The Government is conferring with
the representatives of the Labour
Unions and of the provincial Govern-
ments with the object of distributing
the available labour to ensure in-
creased agricultural and essential
industrial production.

CANADIAN STEEL OUTPUT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.
The steel manufacturers have
agreed to increase their output by
20 per cent.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
The shipping returns for the week
ending January 12 show:—
Arrivals 2,108
Departures 2,184
Vessels sunk (over 1,600
tons) 6
Vessels sunk (under 1,600
tons) 2
Fishing vessels sunk 2
Vessels unsuccessfully
attacked 5

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, Jan. 16.
The shipping returns for the week
ending January 12 show:—
Arrivals 708
Departures 754
Vessels sunk (over 1,600
tons) 5
Vessels sunk (under 1,600
tons) 0
Vessels unsuccessfully at-
tacked, including one the
previous week 2

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, Jan. 16.
The shipping returns for the week
ending January 12 show:—
Arrivals 294
Departures 200
Vessels sunk (over 1,600
tons) 2
Vessels sunk (under 1,600
tons) 2
Vessels unsuccessfully at-
tacked 2

**BRITISH LABOUR
MANIFESTOES.**

**BRITISH LABOUR MINISTER'S
PROTEST.**

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Minister
of Labour, speaking at a dinner
given by the Eccentric Club to
Vice-Admiral Rosslyn Wemyss (the
successor to Admiral Sir John
Jellicoe as First Sea Lord of
the Admiralty), said that he
would not be a party to the dis-
ruption of the British Empire, and
gave assurances that the British
view would be ratified in due course.
To say that German rule was at all
comparable with British rule was
equivalent to saying that the sun
was the moon. All the evidence
was to the contrary and if native
populations, everywhere in the
world, could be consulted, they
would revolt at German domination
and decide to come under British
law.

Continuing, Mr. Roberts said that
so-called manifestoes were being
issued without the concurrence of
the Labour movement and without
the rank and file being consulted.
He denied the right of any clique to
speak in the name of Labour with-
out taking a ballot. Some people
and they should help enemy nations
to recover after the war. He was
sufficiently old fashioned to believe
that sin ought to be punished and
wrong expiated. The Central Em-
pires alone were responsible for the
horrible catastrophe and ought not
to be allowed to emerge from the
terrible struggle without paying the
full penalty. If he were compelled
to choose between his conception of
British citizenship and any political
party he would tell that party to go
hang. If he had his way the Central
Empires would go into the wilder-
ness for generations for purification,
before being again admitted to the
comity of civilised nations.

AGAINST "COMING OUT."

**ENGINEERS' MEETING
BROKEN UP.**

LONDON, Jan. 17.
A meeting of the engineers of
Woolwich Arsenal was to have been
held during the night shift, to con-
sider action against coming out.
Other workers, learning of the
project, attended the meeting and
pelted the organisers with filthy
cotton waste and other missiles,
breaking up the meeting.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Banyan's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.
S.S. "HONGKONG."

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the proposed sale by private tender of the Hall of the above-named Steamer as she now lies at anchor on the East Point of NAUHAU ISLAND, about twenty-five miles from Kuan Chao Wan.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

- (1) The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies, with her Engines, Boilers, Anchors and Chains and such other equipment as may be on board, (but no cargo is to be considered in the tender).
 - (2) The vessel is now guarded by the French authorities.
 - (3) All tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before Noon, SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1918.
 - (4) A Deposit must accompany each Tender, the amount of which may be determined at the Office and Deposit will be returned in case of non-acceptance of Tender.
 - (5) The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of the fittings and fixtures to be sold with the ship, can be obtained on application from the Undersigned.
- For and on account of the Concerned:
HUGHES & HOUGH.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 22nd January, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 6-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safe, &c.
A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Red Quilts, &c.
Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.
Two PIANOS.
And
Plated Candlesticks, Plated Cellarette, Cut-glass Bottles and One Large Iron Safe, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1918.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

TRUSCUM, Barker Road, 155 Feet.
Apply—**DUNCAN CLARK.**
LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1918.

FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage.
Full
Length water line 29' 6" over all 35' 6"
Beam 10' 6"
Draft 4' 6"
Motor "Scotch" Heavy duty 74 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Pair of Sails and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

ALFRED HYNDMAN
43 Wyndham Street
Has for sale
CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen sheets
RIBBONS at \$1.80 each

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine per annum.
For particulars apply to the above address.
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2373

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location

A LUXURIOUS TRAM PASS ENTRANCE,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 375
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW—3 rooms,

unfurnished.

DENNIS & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1918. 48

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount

Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.

Apply—**H. E. GOLDSMITH, P. W. D.**

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918. 40

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.**

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very

desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms, house in Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 37 Feet, from

1st May to 31st October. 5 rooms and wash offices, together with a large garden.

Apply—**W. MEYER HUMPHREYS.**

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

40, W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

PICTURE THEATRES.

WHY THEY MUST BE USED FOR THE HIGHEST ENDS.

AN AUDIENCE OF 1,075 MILLIONS.

There are 4,500 picture theatres in the British Isles, and these have registered 1,075,875,000 attendances in a single year.

"On the basis of this figure the entire population of the United Kingdom visits picture shows approximately once each fortnight."

"About 5,000 'new subjects' are issued each year, and some 70,000,000 feet of film are running through the projectors of the country each week. From 80,000 to 100,000 persons are directly engaged in the various branches of the trade."

"These calculations are from the report just issued (Williams and Norgate, 10s. 6d. net) of the Cinema Commission of Inquiry instituted by the National Council of Public Morals, after whose deliberations the Bishop of Birmingham presided."

It is obvious that so gigantic an audience, which wants little invitation to come, is an audience with immense possibilities, which must be used for the best and highest ends. How is it to be done?

MOST IMPORTANT OF ENTERTAINMENTS

"After hearing a mass of evidence for and against the cinema the Commission expresses its judgment in favour of a State censorship, though the three representatives of the cinema industry make it clear that they support this principle merely as an ideal to be worked for."

"The cinema, in the words of the report, 'is now the most important of the entertainments provided for the public in this country. We want to place it in a position of real dignity. We want it to be something more than a trade. In fact, we wish it to be one of the assets of our national entertainments and recreation.'"

"It is in the interests of the trade itself as well as for the advantage of the local authorities that the central censorship shall command such a measure of public confidence that the exercise of the right of local censorship will become increasingly unnecessary. Pending such an appointment it is recommended that the present trade censorship shall be strengthened, and that it shall have the help of an advisory council representative of public interests. 'The Commissioners give an exhaustive review of the moral and social aspects of this class of entertainment, as to the influence of which widely divergent views are held by the general public.'"

"The report states that, while the Commissioners recognize that there are difficulties in securing necessary improvement, these difficulties are not insuperable and improvement is imperative. One of the findings is that, while the charges of indecency have been greatly exaggerated, and the evil is not nearly as widespread as is often assumed, yet that it does exist must be admitted, but not to any greater extent than in any other places of popular resort, and the regulations in force in London to suppress it should be made of general application. Not only should the local authorities enforce existing regulations, but the public should assist the local authorities by calling attention to any disregard of them. 'Further,' say the Commissioners, 'a much stricter censorship than at one time is necessary. Steps have now been taken to effect this improvement. The censorship should include not only films, but the posters advertising the films.'"

THEY STEAL TO ENTER IN.

The findings also deal with charges that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

the fact that children are induced to steal in order to pay for admission, and the Commissioners do not think this can be regarded as a condemnation of the picture-house itself, as the same objection, might be, and often has been, offered to any object of desire or form of pleasure powerfully affecting a child. "Regarding the connection of the cinema with juvenile crime, there was, according to the report, a mass of conflicting evidence. The conclusion of the Commissioners is that such a connection does exist, though to a limited extent. It is not, however, a necessary connection. Apart from

"sex" and "crime" films, they find that

an injurious effect is produced on young minds by the sensationalism and frightfulness of some of the films shown, and the wrong ideas of life and conduct often suggested.

"The Commissioners think that additional provision should be made for the young both as regards arranging special exhibitions for them and securing films to be there exhibited. The abolition of the picture house, in the view of the Commissioners, impossible, even if it were desirable, as, in their judgment, it is not. On the other hand, they are strongly of opinion that not only is improvement practicable, but also of great national importance. There are interesting addenda on the use of the cinema in religious and social work."

"Section 2 of the report speaks of the cinema in relation to the education of children—unquestionably one of the most interesting aspects of the question, seeing that the cinema is having an enormous effect for good or evil on the young, and is affecting the work of elementary schools to considerable degree. Admittedly, the cinema is better for the child than the street, and, say the Commissioners, the great variety of opinions expressed by educational experts as to the value of the cinema in education points to the need for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject by an expert commission or committee."

"The reasons for the comparative failure of the educational film are its position in a mixed programme with films of far more general interest, and the need of preparation in the school or the running comments of an experienced lecturer. There appears to be an extensive field of usefulness in the indirect, rather than the direct method of education by the cinema. Drastic reform is needed in the treatment of stories dealing with sex questions; such films should never be placed on the screen at exhibitions specially intended for children."

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

The evidence taken leads the Commission to the following conclusions:—

The picture house should be commodious and well constructed, thoroughly ventilated, and scrupulously clean. Seating accommodation should be ample to avoid the obvious evils of overcrowding.

Children should be seated in the optimum position, which is the centre of the hall, at a distance from the screen not less than one and a half times its own height.

The body of the hall should be lighted sufficiently by means of screened lights during the showing of the pictures to ensure that no objectionable practices shall be possible in the auditorium, and that the eye-strain shall be reduced to a minimum.

Capable and experienced attendants should be present in the hall to look after the welfare of the children.

The projection of the pictures should be in the hands of a highly skilled operator.

A new copy of each film should be provided at every performance, or at least at frequent intervals.

Between the showing of different films there should be short intervals in which the theatre should be suffused with light.

Children should visit the theatre at such an hour as will ensure that their night's rest is not encroached on.

Their attendance should not be too frequent, and they should not be allowed to stay too long at any one visit.

The pictures which the children ought to see should be exhilarating, without leading to undue mental strain. Designedly "suspenseful" films should either be excluded, or, if they are to be shown, they should be prepared for by an antecedent course of teaching in the school.

Strict supervision should be exercised to prevent children, especially girls, from loitering in the vestibule, and the possibility of their being accosted.

IN THE GERMAN LAW COURTS.

The preoccupations of war have not broken the Germans of their habit of going to law over the smallest cause, especially petty slander. The Berlin Court of Appeals has just dealt with the eighth case of the kind, in which a "respectable" lady is to sit on a table in a Government office while waiting to transact business. Frau L., the wife of an orchestra leader, took up such a position recently at the headquarters of the Royal Commission, being weak from grief over the death of her husband in the field and the effects of a recent operation. Herr M., a merchant, objected to Frau L.'s conduct, remarking audibly that "a respectable woman" would not do such a thing, and asked one of the women office assistants to dialogue her. This angered Frau L., who expressed the opinion that Herr M. was a boor. Herr M. in accordance with the Prussian gentlemanlike code of honour, sued Frau L. for slander and she was fined 10s. She appealed from this sentence in vain. Herr M. having produced two witnesses who testified that Frau L. not only sat upon the table but dangled her legs so that her stockings were visible. The Court of Appeals confirmed the fine on the lady, but also mulcted Herr M. in 10s. for his rudeness.

TANK MADE INTO BANK.

Huge crowds attended the opening of the tank which was made into a bank.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY RAID.

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—
The enemy raided a post north-westward of St. Quentin. Two of our men are missing.

THE YARMOUTH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Three more deaths have occurred at Yarmouth.

LATER.
It is officially stated that the casualties from the Yarmouth bombardment are four killed and eight injured. Altogether fifty shells were fired.

RUSSO-GERMAN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.
The Berlin *West-Zeitung* states that the negotiations of the German delegations with Petrograd for the exchange of prisoners, etc. are very slow. "So far there has been no result, as matters are influenced by the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, which the Russians are protracting to an extraordinary extent."

ATTACKED VESSELS NOT DAMAGED.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the vessels mentioned in the weekly return as "unsuccessfully attacked" were not damaged.

THE "REWA"

A BROKEN GERMAN PROMISE.
LONDON, Jan. 16.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, emphasised that Germany had recently promised hospital ships immunity if they kept west of the line Land's End-Usant. The *Rewa* complied with this requirement.

MUNITIONS SHIP "TEXAS" SAFE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.
The Navy Department is advised that the steamer *Texas* (reported rammed and sinking while on a voyage to Europe with nitrates) is safe.

THE PEACE DISCUSSION.

DISORTED GERMAN VERSION.
PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
It is officially declared that the German version of the peace proposals distorts the real meaning. "Dr. von Kuehlmann said the German Government reserved the right to delete everything tending to excite the German masses."

ARRESTED RUMANIANS

RELEASED.
PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
The Rumanian Minister and a few other Rumanians were released on Tuesday afternoon.

SHOTS FIRED AT LENIN

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
Shots were fired at the motor-car of M. Lenin as he returned from Smolny, after inspecting the Red Guards.
A Swiss socialist accompanying Lenin was slightly wounded in the hand.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.
The Government accuses Rumania of hostile acts against Russian soldiers, of disallowing the transport of provisions, and of arresting the committee of a Russian regiment and of shooting officers who were waiting the regiment.

The Russian Government has sent an ultimatum to Rumania demanding their release, punishment of the authorities concerned and a guarantee against the repetition of such acts. Failing a reply within 24 hours Russia will break off negotiations and take most energetic military measures.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions enquiring into our attitude towards the Bolshevist Government, Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Great Britain did not recognise the present administration in Petrograd as *de facto* or *de jure* the Government of the Russian people. We were carrying on the necessary business with that administration in an unofficial manner, through an agent attached to the Embassy. We were establishing similar unofficial relations with M. Litvinoff, whom the Bolshevists had appointed Russian representative in London. These arrangements were irregular, but best suited to the circumstances. We had instructed the Consul-General at Heligoland to enter into relations with the *de facto* authorities there.

THE LUDENDORFF-KUEHLMANN CONTROVERSY.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.
Both political groups in Germany claim victory in the controversy between General Ludendorff and Dr. Kuehlmann. The *Tagblatt* states that the Berlin conference has not fulfilled pan-German hopes.

The *Tagblatt* emphasises Field Marshal von Hindenburg's audience with the Kaiser and "hopes" with certainty that the military ideas have triumphed.
The *Volkszeitung* states that Count Hartling's viewpoint has triumphed as regards the East, whereas von Hindenburg has been given a free hand in the eventuality of a German victory to deal with annexations in the West.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, criticising the militarists, says a Government removable by the military is only a caricature and a mockery in the eyes of its own people and foreigners. To reverse the policy of peace by agreement would expose Germany to perils for which a few coal mines and a few square miles of territory are hopelessly inadequate compensation.

M. CAILLAUX.

MORE REVELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.
The State Department has published telegrams sent by Count Bernstorff to the German Government in February 1916, relating to M. Caillaux's visit to Buenos Aires. It states that M. Caillaux spoke contemptuously of the French President and Government. He said he saw through England's policy, the war being a struggle for existence on the part of England, and requested the German President not to praise himself because it injured his position in France. M. Caillaux added that on his return he would reside in his constituency, leaving Paris and the fate of France.
The second telegram advised the departure of the *Amoyan*, with M. Caillaux aboard, requesting the capture of the steamer, whereupon M. Caillaux should be treated with courtesy and consideration. In June, 1917, the German censorship instructed the German Press under no circumstances to mention M. Caillaux's name.

THE SEARCHES IN ITALY.

PARIS, Jan. 16.
In the Chamber, a Socialist interpellation asserted that the searches made in Italy in connection with M. Caillaux were illegal because the accused was absent.
M. Clemenceau admitted that French law was supreme only in France, but enquiries were addressed to the Italian Government, according to International Law and they were not entitled to think that it had acted illegally.
The Chamber accorded the Government a vote of confidence by 105 votes to 36.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

PARIS, Jan. 16.
Deputy Loustalot has been arrested in connection with the Caillaux affair, also M. Comby, who is stated to have accompanied M. Loustalot to Switzerland when the latter was communicating with M. Fashia, the ex-Turkish Ambassador to Paris. It is also stated that M. Caillaux planned to make General Sarraute Generalissimo.

THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

FINAL REPORT WITHHELD.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated the Government had decided not to publish, for the present, the final report of the Dardanelles Commission, because that would give valuable information to the enemy.

NO TAX ON BRITISH CAPITAL.

LONDON, Jan. 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had no intention of imposing a tax on capital.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
The *Daily Chronicle* states that this week's sitting of the Irish Convention is regarded as critical.
From all accounts remarkable progress has been made and agreement has been reached on many troublesome points, but the Convention is now encountering a most formidable obstacle.
The *Daily News* Correspondent in Dublin states that the left fortnight has witnessed the drawing together of the Nationalists and Southern Unionists, leaving the Belfast Unionists isolated. It is believed that the Convention will not last past the week.
The *Times* Correspondent in Dublin states that events in connection with the Convention have taken a disappointing turn.

RUSSIAN TURKISTAN DECLARED A REPUBLIC.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.
The Ukrainian Information Bureau announces that Russian Turkistan has proclaimed itself an autonomous republic allied to the Russian republic, and has appointed a Provisional Government.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.

A telegram from Buda-Pest states that the Hungarian Cabinet has resigned, apparently owing to the Crown's rejection of the Premier's proposal to establish an independent Hungarian army.

JAPANESE WARSHIP SENT TO VLADIVOSTOK.

TOKIO, Jan. 17.

A warship has been despatched to Vladivostok for the protection of foreign interests.

FOOD RATIONING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The local Food Authorities in London have decided on a rationing scheme similar to that of sugar tickets, beginning on February 25, with butter and margarine. There will be special cards for children.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Silver is quoted at 44½. There is less enquiry and more offering. The Market is quiet.

THE BRITISH WATCHWORD.

In the course of a speech delivered on November 21st in the Constitutional Club, Sir Edward Carson recommended "steadiness" as a British watchword. He said: "We had arrived at a stage of the war when the people's grit, nerve, and soul will be tried severely. Nothing should be tolerated which would tend to arouse schism and distrust. We had just passed through ten days of a strenuous crisis. The Ministers had been described as a crew of mere cyphers and dummies struck to obedience by a wild Premier. There was nothing further to be said. There was never to be a more wicked and scandalous attempt to sow dissension than these allegations and this conspiracy against the administration of the British Army. The period of reconstruction, he asserted, would be the most critical of all. There were at present revolution in other countries and they must not imagine that there was no revolution in this country. It was quite likely that there would be a disorderly revolution, but by facing the facts we should be able to prevent the disaster of anarchy. The debt which we owed to our soldiers and sailors must be repaid. Sir Edward Carson deprecated attacks made by the *Daily Mail* on Admiral Jellicoe, and urged the newspapers to attack the politicians and not the men at the helm. Referring to Lord Northcliffe's recent letter to the Prime Minister he remarked that in the midst of all this a Superman came to tell us that we were so inefficient that America would have to assume the control and management of the war. That was a gross calumny on our fellow-citizens. If a man with a seat in Parliament considered that these things were going wrong why did he not tell us in Parliament what he ought to do. He (Sir Edward Carson) had searched Hansard, but had been unable to find that this great man had given even a simple suggestion in Parliament where it might have been criticised."

THE PLAGUE IN THE NORTH.

Following is the telegram sent to the *N. C. Daily News* by a special correspondent, which was referred to a few days ago in a Reuter message:—

FENGCHEN, Jan. 10.

I returned yesterday from Kueihua, about northwestwards of this town. Pneumonic plague is spreading rapidly in the city and villages all round. One village to the east claimed eight deaths when we first passed, which had increased to 40 on our return journey within three days. Hundreds of wool-carts came daily from the infected centers of Paoan and Saratol to the railway, carrying infection to the villages en route. Nothing is being done by the local Government to stop the traffic.

We urged the Governor of Suiyuan to institute preventive measures. He refused to believe that plague even existed, and refused to allow us to investigate any cases. We nevertheless procured the retained sputum and proved the existence of plague by microscopic examination.

Evidently the Governor's reason for disbelief was the revenue derived from the wool-carts, which amounts to \$500 daily passing through his hands. We mentioned the serious consequences that would arise from neglect to stop the traffic, as in the Manchurian epidemic, when tens of thousands of lives and millions of taels were lost. He simply laughed. His attitude is criminal and heartless.

The epidemic is already spreading in the direction of Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital, and threatening the Peking-Hankow Railway. It has reached the Peking-Shenyang line, where traffic has been stopped since yesterday, but the plague will spread in other directions unless most radical measures are taken by one central qualified authority.
Poor China, with her war, flood, famine, pest and incompetent self-seeking officials!

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

The *New York Sun* learns from Paris that the Hun is attempting to disorganize Switzerland, militarily as well as industrially, so as to make it impossible for her to withstand the Allied invasion, the object of which will be to attack the Alpine base.

WAR AND EVOLUTION.

CONSEQUENCES TO MANKIND.

Dr. Ronald Campbell Macfie, a well-known English scientist and man of letters, contributes an article to a recent number of "Science Progress," in which he discusses the evolutionary consequences of the war on mankind. Though war has been in the world since the time of the tributes, writes Dr. Macfie, and though its importance in the evolution of animal types has long been a cardinal article in the creed of biologists, yet the sociological and biological significance of human warfare with reference to the evolution of man's body and mind has never been quite adequately studied. Thus we find competent biologists, such as the eminent scientist Professor David Starr Jordan, stating, with reference to the dysgenesis of war, that war caused degeneracy in the Romans, and that the Napoleonic wars were lopped inches off the stature of the Frenchmen. Yet both statements, though widely current, have never been proved, and are probably erroneous. That the decline of Rome was due to political murders and to voluntary enlistment is quite as plausible as the theory of the dysgenesis of war. But it might be equally well contended that the fall of Rome was due to malaria, or too much eating, or too many hot baths. With regard to the lopping of the French it is by no means certain that the modern Frenchman is shorter than the Frenchman of Napoleon's time, and even granting that he is shorter, it would be very difficult to prove that the shortening is the result of war. Further, even if we could prove that proposition, it should still be remembered in formulating a general law for the Teutons, who have possibly suffered more from war than any other race in Europe, are a tall race; and the Montenegrins, who have been decimated by war for centuries, are much above ordinary stature.

Let us then consider a special case on its own merits. Let us consider the probable evolutionary effect of the present European war on the biological characters of the English, French, Italian and Teutonic peoples. These nations have sent almost every fit man within certain age limits to fight, and almost every unfit man within these ages has been left behind; and a cry goes up from the pacifists and the quasi-scientists, and even from the scientists, that since the fit go to be killed and since the unfit remain at home to procreate their kind, this preliminary sifting, with the temporary procreative advantages it gives to the unfit, must in itself have evil racial consequences. It is very doubtful, however, whether this preliminary medical selection can have any important or permanent effects on the future physical fitness of the fighting peoples. The great majority of men rejected are rejected on account of short sight, rickets, flat feet, varicose veins, heart disease. Most of these defects, once acquired, have no effect on the racial value of the individual, and are not likely to affect his offspring. It is doubtful, indeed, whether taking all things together, the average enlisted man has 3 per cent. more racial value than the average unenlisted person.

Now let us look at selection in the army by war itself. Armies are not composed, as popular writers assert, of the fittest of the fittest. They contain men of all sorts and sizes, some of Anakin and bantams—men of 50-inch chests and men of 35-inch chests—magnificent specimens of humanity and very feeble creatures—men of keen sight and men of impaired vision. The question is—Does modern war select the best or worst of these? And if the best, will the net result be serious racial deterioration?

This is a difficult question, and we should never let it degenerate into a cliche. But, considering the nature of modern warfare, the impartiality of machine guns, the wholesale massacre of shrapnel, it seems very probable that death is indiscriminate in its harvest. It is no longer a matter of individual courage and initiative; it is no longer a matter of hand-to-hand combat, where the strong or cunning man survives; it is no longer a matter of diseases versus constitution; it is no longer a case of battle in the open where the strongest men are the better targets; it is a case of blind, indiscriminate slaughter. On the dysgenic side we might point out that the best regiments have, in most cases, been given the most dangerous work, and that selection this way would be sufficiently stringent to have much effect on the race as a whole must be doubtful, especially in view of the fact that many more are wounded and captured than killed. And even if—as some question—modern warfare does chiefly kill off the bigger, may be stronger men, so also do many industrial occupations. On the eugenic side may be counted the good and sufficient food, the open air life and the physical training that soldiers enjoy. These tend to improve the soldiers' general health and to diminish their vulnerability to tuberculosis and some other diseases, and may have some actual racial results, since war, through higher wages, will lead to a more intelligent and more energetic population, and will also tend to improve the health of the women and the children of the lower classes.

It is obviously very difficult to estimate the net result of such conflicting factors as we have mentioned; but, altogether, and giving due and full weight to the considerations, that it is only a part of the male population who are selected for the direct selection of war; that many of these leave children; that many skilled workmen of war are killed in war factories; that all females are unselected; that variations in physique, even if selected, are often only nurtured, and that in any case all stocks remain well represented in the survivors—taking everything together, and giving due weight to these special considerations, I think we might be justified in concluding that the present war is unlikely to have any important eugenic or dysgenic effects on the nations so, here, under review. But, curiously interesting and important eugenic action, an action that has been hitherto strangely overlooked—the war will have. It will lead to a much more stringent selection of women by men.

If there are more women than men, there will be a selection of women by men. And the greater the disparity in numbers the more stringent will be the selection. In the case of the four nations under review there has been a deficiency of males, with corresponding selection of females; but after the war the deficiency will be much greater, and will lead, especially in view of the probable reduction of the birth rate, to a much more stringent selection of women by men.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA.

ONLY SMALL CRAFT POSSIBLE.
The question of the formation of a shipbuilding branch of the Indian Munition Board has aroused a great deal of interest in Calcutta. The main difficulty that exists at present of constructing steel-built vessels is the famine of steel plates in India. There is no business concern in India that possesses adequate machinery for the rolling of large steel plates for shipbuilding. It is, therefore, proposed in shipping quarters that the early energies of the construction branch in India will be almost solely devoted to the making of harges and small craft for the campaign in Mesopotamia, and to turning out wooden coasting ships to replace some of the steel vessels in that trade which will be replaced for the war.

LOST ON CAIDER IDRIS.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE OF ARMY OFFICER AND HIS WIFE.

Cader Idris, in many respects the most majestic and desolate of the Welsh mountains, was recently the scene of a thrilling adventure by a military officer and his wife. Captain Pollock, of the 13th Shire Regiment, and his wife, whose home is at Croydon, arrived at Barmouth for a holiday, staying at the Cors-y-Gedol Hotel, and set out to climb the famous mountain. Nothing more was heard of them that day, but even when they failed to return at night the people at the hotel were not alarmed, thinking it possible that they had been compelled by the breakdown of their car to spend the night elsewhere. Next day, however, a lady who had been climbing over Cader-hurried down to Dolgelly, and stated that she had heard cries for help from the precipice overlooking the lake. The mist at the time was rather thick, and it was with difficulty that she discovered the spot from which the cries came. Eventually she managed to get into touch with Mrs. Pollock, and after reassuring her started off for assistance.
A rescue party was organised, and set off with a plentiful supply of ropes and other appliances. It appears that in descending the mountain Capt. Pollock and his wife missed their way. While searching in the darkness for a pathway they both missed their footing, his wife falling down the cliff about 80 ft, and fracturing her thigh. They waited there throughout Sunday night exposed to a severe hailstorm, snow, and lightning. In the morning he ventured to the edge of the cliff, hoping to be able to climb down, but that was impossible. There was a narrow ledge below which appeared to be a path, and he decided to try and let his wife down to this ledge. He saw up some of his wife's clothing and his trench coat and made them into a rope 50 ft. long. He let his wife down on to what looked like a path, but to their horror, she discovered it was only a ledge of the cliff, not more than two yards long, by about six wide.
It was impossible for him to go to his wife's assistance, and neither could move a foot from their perilous position. They had taken no food with them, and his wife had to sit in a stream which was flowing from the rock. They called out for help, and very luckily a lady visitor from Barmouth saw his wife and gave information which led to their rescue. He felt none the worse after his trying experience, but his wife had suffered greatly from exposure, and would not be able to be moved from Barmouth for some time.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

AUTHOR OF FINGER-PRINT IDENTITY SYSTEM.

IDENTITY SYSTEM.

Sir William James Herschel, who died recently added to the scientific lustre attaching to his name by discovering the general use of finger-print impressions as a means of identification. He was born in January, 1833, was a grandson of the famous discoverer of Uranus, and a son of the no-less eminent astronomer and chemist Sir John Frederick Herschel, who was killed by a fall from a ladder in 1871, was buried by the side of Newton in Westminster Abbey. Sir William graduated M.A. at Oxford, and, receiving a nomination to the Indian Civil Service, went out to Bengal, after passing through a long and very lucky career for many years in the Hooghly district and it was there, in 1858, after the suppression of the Mutiny, that he applied the first tests of the practicability of using finger-print impressions as a means of identification. His more immediate object was to circumvent the perjury then prevalent in the Bengal Courts of justice and which, in the general state of illiteracy, could not be checked save in exceptional cases by a comparison of signatures. He wrote a report recommending the general adoption of the system for civil purposes throughout India, but his advice was not followed and the practice lapsed in the Hooghly district after his departure for other spheres. He served as secretary of the Bengal Board of Revenue, and subsequently as Commissioner of Cooch Behar. His enthusiasm for the system did not abate, and though he evaded it and "depressing difficulties," to use his own term, and work went unwarded and apparently unrecognized, he had the satisfaction in later years of seeing his methods applied in all parts of the world on a larger scale than he had ever anticipated.
It was fitting, India took the lead in this respect. In 1897, nearly 30 years after he had left the country, the Government of India accepted the recommendation of an expert committee that finger-prints should be adopted as a means of identification both for civil and criminal purposes as being in every way superior to the anthropometric method.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA.

ONLY SMALL CRAFT POSSIBLE.

The question of the formation of a shipbuilding branch of the Indian Munition Board has aroused a great deal of interest in Calcutta. The main difficulty that exists at present of constructing steel-built vessels is the famine of steel plates in India. There is no business concern in India that possesses adequate machinery for the rolling of large steel plates for shipbuilding. It is, therefore, proposed in shipping quarters that the early energies of the construction branch in India will be almost solely devoted to the making of harges and small craft for the campaign in Mesopotamia, and to turning out wooden coasting ships to replace some of the steel vessels in that trade which will be replaced for the war.

2,000 WAYS OF FIGHTING IN BOATS.

Mr. Joseph Dutton (the American Secretary for the Navy) announced recently that the United States Navy has been made in connection with anti-submarine inventions and some 2,000 suggestions have been received by the Government from all parts.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classifies it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

PRICES: \$1.00 and \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & COY.)

Tel. 492. 81, Queen's Road Central.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

We DEMONSTRATE with

"MALTHOID"

And we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

GREAT! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! BEST! CAP! SHOWPROOF!

ADAMS, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

WARD OFF THE COUGH

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the cough and gives strength against future attacks.

\$1.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY

32, Queen's Road Central Hongkong.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SHORT SEASON.

Commencing SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th,

EDGAR WARWICK

THE LAST DEALS OF

THE COURT CARDS

AND THEIR JOKER

YOUR OLD FAVORITE, EDGAR WARWICK, AS THE INCORRIGIBLE JOKER.

DON'T MISS TAKING A HAND, A COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Prices \$3, \$5 & \$1.

Five per cent. of Gross Receipts will be Donated to the Red Cross Fund.

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

No. 1 HONGKONG, V.A.D.

There will be a general inspection by H.E. the G.O.C. at the Military Hospital on Friday, 25th inst. at 10.30. Caps and capes must be worn and the uniform must be in accordance with the V.A.D. booklet issued to the members.

W. WILKINSON, Acting Adjutant & Hon. Sec.

LORD FRENCH AND MIDDLE EUROPE.

Field-Marshal Lord French in an introduction to Major McFall's book "Germany at Bay," urges that nobody should remain ignorant of the fact that if Middle Europe comes out of the peace convention as the German Empire the war will have been fought in vain. "If such a catastrophe should happen we shall have to wipe out the stain on our valour and sanity with another great war."

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE CHINA MAIL.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per copy.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due London	Due
Colombo	Noon	Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transit)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about
----------	----------------------	------------------	------------------------------------	------------------

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

H. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26th.—APRIL 10th, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 105, House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BANK LINE LTD
General Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' Option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD
General Agent.

THE LOSS OF THE "LAERTES"

[Continued from yesterday.]

CAPTAIN OF THE WARRIMOO GIVES EVIDENCE.

ALLEGES "LAERTES" WAS BADLY STERRED.

The inquiry into the collision between the British steamer Warrimoo and Laertes in the Straits of Malacca on December 15th, as a result of which the Laertes was sunk, has been held in the Marine Court at Singapore.

Captain Arthur Colin Benfield, master of the Warrimoo, stated that he had been master of the Warrimoo for seven months, and had held a master's certificate about two years. He left Saigon on December 12th at 5.30 p.m. and was bound for Europe, not calling at Singapore. He had a crew of 82 and 1,425 passengers. He passed the Brothers Light four miles off at 0.55 on December 15th, his course being N. 72 W. At the Brothers Light was altered to N. 55 W. He was on the bridge practically all the time from 0.15 the previous evening. The chief officer was on the bridge up to midnight, when witness took over. The lookout man and the quartermaster were also on the bridge. The vessel's speed was about 12 knots. After passing the Brothers about 1.40 a.m. he saw a white light on his port bow. He put the time of the collision at about two or three minutes before two, according to his ship's time, but he had not looked at the time since passing the Brothers. The light he saw was a point to 13 points on the port bow. The weather was cloudy. He did not give the light his attention but he knew it was there. Five to seven minutes after he first saw the white light he saw a green light below it. The bearing was about 14 on his port bow. He thought the other ship was about four miles off. Seeing a green light on his port bow would indicate that the other ship was crossing his course as the bearing was changing. He made no alteration of his course. The other being a crossing ship would keep out of his way. The other ship closed in ahead of him and came a little bit on his starboard bow. Witness watched through glasses, and then saw the other ship's red light as well as the other two. The lights were slightly on his starboard bow. When he first saw the three lights the distance between the ships would be half a mile to a mile. Witness told the quartermaster to port his helm and blow one blast. About a minute later the other ship answered with two blasts. He blew his whistle again, put the wheel hard a port and telegraphed full speed astern. The one blast indicated that he was still on the port bow. He did not signal that he was going astern on the whistle as the ship was still going ahead. The other ship answered with two blasts again. About a minute or two later the collision occurred. He could not be definite as to times, which were very hard to judge in such circumstances. The collision occurred a good minute after he put the telegraph to full speed astern. He would not like to say if any way had been lost.

AFTER THE COLLISION

After the collision he put the telegraph to ahead again in order to keep into the other ship. He kept in for about an hour. He called the chief officer, and told him to find out what the other ship was and other information. The chief officer came back and reported that they were badly damaged, but he had not learned the name of the other ship. The witness himself then went forward, and called to the other ship, asking its name. The captain replied, "The Laertes." He knew Captain Jenkins as he used to be Captain Jenkins' chief officer. The crew of the Laertes came on board the Warrimoo. Captain Jenkins asked if all were on board, and then came on board himself. Captain Jenkins kept on remarking that his ship would not sink. Witness said it would be advisable for Captain Jenkins to go on board again and let go his anchor. Witness afterwards went back to his bridge. He knew that Captain Jenkins went back later. The master of the Laertes came on the bridge several times and gave him advice. Captain Jenkins complained that he had left his teeth behind. Witness told him to go and get his teeth. Witness was rather annoyed at being given advice, being responsible for his own ship. Later he noticed that the ships were swinging at a very considerable distance. We round more closely together and there was a bit of a sea running so he thought it better to back out, otherwise he would have held on till daylight. The chief officer reported to him at various times as to the depth of water in the Warrimoo's hold. He was not making any reply. After looking out the

went for shallow water, intending to beach the ship if necessary. He went E.N.E. and then as the ship was not making water he changed this course. He steered various courses, keeping close in to the shore. Captain Jenkins had been worrying him during the night to go back and look for his ship as he was sure she would not sink and thought somebody else might put a crew aboard and claim her. As witness had so many passengers on board he did not think it advisable to go back. He offered Captain Jenkins a boat and at daybreak Captain Jenkins went off. The Warrimoo reached Singapore about 11.20. Some time after the collision, while still into the Laertes, he took a bearing of Pulau Pisang and found it was N. 22 E.

Mr. Brown: Captain Jenkins says I don't know that it has any bearing on the matter—that he was not treated very hospitably.

Witness: I wasn't feeling like entertaining anybody. I was looking after the ship.

Witness added that he thought some of the other people had more than was good for them.

Mr. Brown: Captain Jenkins says he stood on the fore-castle head all the time.

Witness: He doesn't speak the truth.

Witness added that the Chinese passenger who was fatally injured had no right to be where he was. There was generally a guard to keep men away from there. The man died before they reached Singapore.

Asked to what he attributed the collision, witness first said that he did not think the hearing of the people aboard the Laertes appeared to be as good as their eyesight. The Warrimoo blew its whistle first.

Pressed for a further reply, he said he considered, that after Captain Jenkins altered his course three degrees, the main at the wheel of the Laertes let her come back again and showed his red light. The quartermaster was apparently watching the Warrimoo more than he was watching his compass.

Mr. Brown: Then, in your opinion, the accident was caused through the Laertes being badly steered?

Witness: Yes.

Lieut. W. N. Masterton, marine surveyor, gave evidence as to the damage to the Warrimoo. He said that he examined the vessel alongside at Tanjong Pagar. He found the bows damaged, and the plates badly damaged. On the starboard bow the damage was to 20ft. aft., on the port bow to 10ft. He also examined the ship in dock, and found the frames badly damaged. A certain number of frames would have to be replaced or straightened, and about 40 new plates would be necessary.

Mr. Brown, further examining the captain of the Warrimoo, said, "In your report to the deputy master-attendant you did not mention about seeing two lights on the starboard side."

Witness: It is quite possible I did not mention it.

Witness further said that until he saw the other ship's red light he thought she was crossing. He thought she was cutting things very fine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carver: He saw by his log that he passed the Horsburgh at 7.22 p.m. He was on the bridge at that time, and was on the bridge practically from that time up to 2 a.m. He had one officer. When he had passengers on board the lookout man was always on the bridge. Witness set the course N. 55 W. His compass showed a deviation of two easterly, so he was steering 57 by his compass. His experience of the Straits was that it was difficult to tell how the tide was running, but it was probably true that at the time of collision he was about two and a half miles from ahead of Pisang.

Mr. Carver: If you see a ship on a certain bearing and after an interval of time you see it on the same bearing it is a crossing ship and you are bound to come to a point of collision?

Witness: If you take a compass bearing if you like.

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Carver: Then taking the interval at which you saw these two lights—five or six minutes—and the steamers going at the same speed, the Laertes would be steaming N. 85 E.?

Witness: If you give me any estimate of the distance the green light was when you first saw it?—About three or four miles.

Eventually he crossed your bow. How far off was he then?—About a couple of miles.

You say the green light crossed your bow about seven or eight minutes before you saw the red light. Taking his speed at about ten knots that would put him at least a mile from your bow. Assuming that he continued his course and you continued yours you would have passed at a very considerable distance?—We round more closely together and there was a bit of a sea running so he thought it better to back out, otherwise he would have held on till daylight. The chief officer reported to him at various times as to the depth of water in the Warrimoo's hold. He was not making any reply. After looking out the

Mr. Carver: According to you he deliberately altered his course to port?

Yes.

Replying to further questions witness said when he was steaming slow ahead into the Laertes and he next observed the direction they were proceeding north-easterly.

Mr. Carver: Assuming there was a tide of some kind, that would be driving the ships towards Pulau Pisang—Towards the shore.

Witness said he looked at the Laertes after disengaging. He did not see her disappear.

Mr. Carver: Assuming there was an ebb tide it is not unlikely that the wreck could have sunk in the position the supposed wreck of the Laertes was discovered?

Witness said it was quite impossible for him to say.

By Mr. Elliot: If the Laertes had not starboarded her helm he did not think the collision would have occurred.

By Mr. Everett: When he saw the green light of the other ship he thought the ship was heading a good deal for the shore. When he first saw the three lights the ships appeared to be meeting nearly end on and thus he expected the Laertes to have parted her helm instead of starboarded. Had she ported they would have parted early.

By the President: When he first saw the Laertes crossing he did not think she was crossing at a dangerously close distance.

By Mr. Brown: He took it that the Laertes must have seen his red light.

Mr. Brown: It was your say is correct the evidence given by the master of the Laertes and the others who have given evidence, must be false?—False absolutely.

Mr. Brown: You never saw a red light on your port bow?

By the Master Attendant: He did not think his lights could have been obscured in any way by anything on board. He was quite sure the lights were perfectly clear.

The Master Attendant: Why do you say that you do not think there would have been a collision if the Laertes had not starboarded her helm?—Because the ships were showing green to green.

AT CROSS PURPOSES.

After further discussion on this point, Mr. Elliot said he was afraid they were at cross purposes. The question he intended to put was this: witness put his helm over to port, that he was going to starboard. If the other ship had not starboarded her helm there would have been no collision.

The President (to witness): Then your correct answer to Mr. Elliot's question should have been, "I do not think there would have been a collision if the Laertes had not starboarded her helm after I had ported mine."

Witness: Yes.

At this point in the inquiry the President said that the questions for the court to answer had not been handed in. Mr. Brown rectified the mistake.

Victor Alexander Harris, chief officer of the Warrimoo and holding a master's certificate, said he went off duty at midnight before the collision and went to sleep. He awoke later and heard a blast on the Warrimoo's siren, answered by two blasts from another vessel. There was then another blast from his vessel's siren answered by another two from the other vessel. The collision occurred immediately afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carver witness said between the hours of 8 and midnight the lookout man was on the lookout bridge forward. At midnight he came to the bridge. Coming from Saigon the lookout man was usually on the lookout bridge during witness's watches except during bad weather when he came on to the bridge.

By the Master Attendant: He was sure the lights on the Warrimoo were not obscured. This was the second time they had made to Europe.

Gilbert Charles Watson, chief engineer of the Warrimoo, was next called, and said he was not on duty at the time of the collision. When he left the engine room at midnight, everything was in order. The engines were going at full speed, about 12 knots. He was up going to a grill. He heard the blast on the Warrimoo's siren, answered by two on another, then another blast from the Warrimoo answered by two from the last ship. Before the echo of the last siren died away the collision took place.

HEARD A BLAST PLAINLY.

Adolphus Lemmer, third engineer of the Warrimoo, stated that he was on duty at the time of the collision. He heard one blast on a siren very faintly. He received the order for full speed astern and the engines had made three or four revolutions astern when the collision occurred.

Pong Mun, a sailor on the Warrimoo, stated that he was on duty as lookout man at the time of the collision. Heavy rain and wind came on at 1.30. He saw light-houses on each side and before 1.50 he saw another light on the port bow and reported it to the captain. The captain looked at the light through glasses and then blew one blast on the whistle. The captain gave the order for the wheel to be turned hard starboard. (Witness, further questioned, went through the motion of turning the wheel to the right.) The whistle was sounded again. The chief officer blew two whistles, one blast astern, and then the collision occurred. He saw the green and red lights of the other vessel at the same time. This was after the whistle was blown the second time on the Warrimoo.

The captain not being engaged when the collision occurred, he did not see the

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

R.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30th, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1918.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendances on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Coast Service Ltd. Apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141.

INTIMATIONS

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HONG LUNG ST. PHONE 516.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Cure the Worst Cough

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings, HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON TAY, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to learn the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and dialects. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The Chinese Mail" Office of Street to Mr. M. W. Widdowson Street, first floor.

[1251]

MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL

AND IRON PILLS

MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL

AND IRON PILLS

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of

the late SLEN TING,

14, DAUGHTAN STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NEPTUNE"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns at the Godown where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th January.

Options cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd January, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 4th February or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1918.

AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM BAKER, 43 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ADAMS, 11 & 12 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

NEW YORK—T. B. BROWNE, 146 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

SINGAPORE—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Arcade, Singapore.

SHANGHAI—M. M. KELLY & WALKER, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

SOUTHERN</

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East-Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O...	5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow...	7.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Shatauk, Sha-tin and Sheungshui...	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Anson, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley...	4.30 P.M.	

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Canton, Samui and Wuchow...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Macao...	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon...	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Namta and Samui...	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Shanghai...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Canton...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Tai Ping...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Shanghai...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kowloon...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kowloon...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kowloon...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Kowloon...	7.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 18, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.	Weather.
Wantsick	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Memur	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Hakodate	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Kobe	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Nagasaki	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Kaposhima	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Odessa	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Naha	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Yokohama	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Shanghai	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Whaiwai	6.15	30.19	28	82	W	1	b	b
Hankow	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Tchang	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Kinkiang	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Changsha	5.15	30.1	62	82	W	1	b	
Shanghai	5.15	30.19	21	89	W	1	b	b
Guthrie	5.15	30.25	28	100	W	1	b	b
Shanghai	5.15	30.19	42	83	W	1	b	b
Amoy	5.15	30.21	46	77	W	1	b	b
Swatow	5.15	30.13	58	8	W	1	b	b
Takooki	5.15	30.13	58	8	W	1	b	b
Shanghai	5.15	30.13	58	8	W	1	b	b
Taiwan	5.15	30.68	52	8	W	1	b	b
Kanba	5.15	30.05	61	8	W	1	b	b
Pescadores	5.15	30.11	55	8	W	1	b	b
Canton	5.15	30.16	42	76	W	1	b	b
Hongkong	5.15	30.12	54	81	W	1	b	b
Gap Rock	5.15	30.07	55	8	W	1	b	b
Macao	5.15	30.08	50	88	W	1	b	b
Wanchow	5.15	30.10	52	57	W	1	b	b
Pathei	5.15	30.01	61	8	W	1	b	b
Hobow	5.15	30.01	61	8	W	1	b	b
Phu Lien	7.15	30.10	52	57	W	1	b	b
Tourane	5.15	30.01	61	8	W	1	b	b
C. S. Jones	5.15	30.01	61	8	W	1	b	b
Aparr	5.15	30.04	64	94	W	1	b	b
Dagupan	5.15	30.04	64	94	W	1	b	b
Macila	5.15	30.87	68	93	W	1	b	b
Legaspi	5.15	30.85	73	91	W	1	b	b
Manila	5.15	30.72	72	92	W	1	b	b
Burigo	5.15	30.94	73	95	W	1	b	b
Manila	5.15	30.94	73	95	W	1	b	b
Manila	5.15	30.97	74	95	W	1	b	b